

SAPHIR  
THE FOUNTAIN PEN  
FOR EVERYBODY

Obtainable in  
ALL BETTER SHOPS

TUESDAY,  
JULY 22, 1953

# THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 50 PRUTA  
VOL. XXIX, No. 7517

TOTAL ASSETS  
£1.40 MILLION  
19 BRANCHES  
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY  
The Palestine Discount Bank Ltd.

## Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE cease-fire is not peace, and this is being rather repetitiously impressed upon us. Only South Korea's implacable President Rhee has ventured beyond the implication that there is no agreement reached at the table the quest for it will be resumed on the battlefield, but however obvious the implication, it is a hopeful sign that Rhee seems to be alone in his unabashed preference for a solution in the field.

THE slaughter has stopped, but there should be no undue haste to forget or minimize the tremendous sacrifices that three years of fighting have exacted. The depth of the human tragedy should be emphasized rather than obscure the supreme lesson of the Korean war. A solution by force of arms has failed. The opposing armies, each stronger than they were three years ago, stand with ironclad close approximation to where they were three years ago and this time the peninsula. Millions of men spent millions of hours of skilled labor extracting the earth's riches and converting them into millions of gadgets that took millions of lives.

COME 15 years ago the Spanish Civil War also ended in a lesson. It taught Hitler and Mussolini that there was none to oppose aggression, confirming on the European scene what Japan brought in Asia five years earlier by occupying Manchuria on a trumped-up pretext. It took the Second World War to drive home the lesson of Manchuria and Spain. The lesson of Korea is perhaps subtler: it proved that United Nations could jointly oppose aggression, but it also contains a warning that arms dedicated to checking aggression must be used with ends, that democracy must beware lest perplexed but militant MacArthur seek to do the job not wisely but too well.

THE unity of purpose that bound U.N. forces when they resisted the North Korean invasion, and which prevailed when the North Koreans pushed back across the 38th Parallel, began to weaken when MacArthur brought his troops to the Sino-Korean frontier on the Yalu River, despite Peking's warnings and India's reminder that the U.N. had undertaken to repel aggression, not to conquer the whole of Korea. Children "volunteers" poured across the border and pushed the U.N. troops back to the 38th Parallel. The People's Republic of China was branded an aggressor by the United Nations, but the wedge which MacArthur's drive to the Yalu drove into Allied ranks was reflected in the fact that Peking continued to deny both *de facto* and *de jure* recognition from, as well as trade with, many of the United Nations.

NEITHER MacArthur nor United States policy was entirely sound. The U.S. Army prior to the build-up of the South Korean Army—a relatively recent development—bore the brunt of the initial North Korean attack and of the Chinese drive from the Yalu. The contribution of the other participating nations was small by contrast, either because they could not or would not do more. Consequently, their voice in the conduct of the war was weak. There was also the discrepancy that, having endorsed and undertaken, in whatever proportion, military action, they were reluctant to carry the war to its logical military conclusion by transferring its Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, according to a note from the French Foreign Ministry received at the Ministry in Jerusalem yesterday.

It is this situation that, it is hoped, will be overcome during the political conference that is to follow within 90 days of the cease-fire. Military means for the achievement of peace may be diverse and whoever contributes more arms may claim greater weight for his opinions, but this same discrepancy should not apply to voices at a peace conference any more than it applies to the U.N. General Assembly, where the United States and Puerto Rico each have but one vote. Much can be said against the latter principle, it is true, but it is an ill wind that blows no good.

Jerusalem, July 21.

## E. Berliners Flood Western Zone For Free Food

BERLIN, Monday (AP).—One hundred thousand East Berliners, defying their Government's opposition crossed into West Berlin today to get free food from their neighbors. Thirty-five food stations in the American, British and French sectors were deluged with East Germans who came for packages of fat, flour, dried vegetables, and canned milk from stocks hoarded since the 1948-49 Russian blockade. The stocks will probably be replaced by the \$15m. worth of food offered to the Soviet zone by President Eisenhower. This was rejected by East Germany but the first shipment, 1,500 tons, reached Hamburg today. The East Berliners started across the inter-zonal border before dawn and continued crossing all through the day. Communist police made no effort to prevent them.

## Ulbricht Confirmed As East German Boss

BERLIN, Monday (Reuter).—The East German Communist Party has announced a reorganization confirming in power "strong man" Walter Ulbricht, whose position was in doubt at the time of last month's anti-Communist riots in East Berlin. An announcement by the Party's Central Committee, broadcast by East Berlin Radio, said that the 11-man Central Secretariat of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party has been replaced by five secretaries.

Ulbricht was previously elected First Secretary. He was also re-elected a member of the Central Committee (Politburo). The only other Secretary to remain is Fritz Seliger.

The communists were issued after a three-day meeting of the Party's Central Committee which ended yesterday. It announced that the Committee had unanimously adopted the "new policy" explained by Premier Otto Grotewohl and Walter Ulbricht at the start of the meeting.

The new Politburo has nine members instead of 14.

Among those removed are Franz Dahlen, who was recently purged; Acting Foreign Minister Anton Ackermann; Wilhelm Zaisser; Fritz Seliger; Hans Dietrich; and Rudolf Herrendorf. New members are Interior Minister Willi Stoph; Herman Mann; Hans Giese; and Karl Schirdewan.

President Wilhelm Pieck, Grotewohl, Ulbricht, Deputy Premier Heinrich Rau and East Berlin Mayor Ebert remain.

## Bulgarian Jews' Emigration Asked

ISTANBUL, Monday (INA).—The Israel Charge d'Affaires in Sofia, Mr. Gershon Avner, is negotiating with the Bulgarian authorities for permission for Bulgarian Jews to leave for Israel through Turkey, it was learned here today.

Bulgaria has so far refused, although Turkey has agreed to Jewish Agency plans for the transfer.

## FRENCH EMBASSY TO STAY IN TEL AVIV

France does not regard the present time as suitable for transferring its Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, according to a note from the French Foreign Ministry received at the Ministry in Jerusalem yesterday.

The note makes no mention of any U.N. resolution.

## Old City Is Declared Jordan's 2nd Capital

The Jordan Cabinet, meeting in special session in the Old City yesterday, decided to raise the status of the City to that of "secondary Capital." Radio Ramallah announced last night.

Government offices and the House of Commons will have jurisdiction over all parts of Palestine occupied by Jordan, it was decided. The Deputy Minister of the Interior, who sits in the Old City, will be responsible for this jurisdiction.

In order to strengthen the economic position of the Old City, the Cabinet decided to erect buildings there to accommodate Government offices and will, in addition, spend \$50,000 dars (50,000) on general development there.

## LLOYD SAYS SUEZ BASE 'MUCH MORE SECURE'

LONDON, Monday (Reuter).—Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons today that the security of British forces in the Suez Canal zone had improved substantially since the Ismailia incident a fortnight ago.

Mr. Lloyd was replying to Mr. Emanuel Shinwell (Labour) who asked for an assurance that pending negotiations, British troops in Egypt would be adequately protected.

Asked by Mr. Woodrow Wyatt (Labour) when negotiations with the Egyptian Government would be renewed, Mr. Lloyd said the Government was waiting to see if the Egyptians wished to reopen the issue.

He said that the return to Cairo of General Robertson, Chief British military negotiator, "represented an inference to be drawn."

## U.S.-Egyptian Treaty Of Commerce, Amity

CAIRO, Monday (UP).—U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery announced today that the U.S. and Egypt would shortly sign a treaty of commerce and friendship.

Mr. Caffery made the announcement after a 15-minute talk with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi. He said negotiations for the treaty had been going on for more than a year.

## Communists Face Trial in Cairo

CAIRO, Monday (AP).—Twenty-three defendants appeared before a Special Military Court charged with Communist propaganda activities.

The court, presided over by Colonel Ahmed Shawkat, commander of the Cairo garrison, rejected a plea of incompetence to try the cases put forward by the defense.

The defendants were arrested in several police raids earlier this year. They include four Pakistanis and three Syrians.

## Feudal Lords Trial In Lebanon Voting

BEIRUT, Monday (UP).—Middle-class candidates heavily defeated representatives of the feudal lords in North Lebanon Parliamentary elections, preliminary official results showed today.

Voters of the North Lebanon and Tripoli went to the polls yesterday in the last of Lebanon's three election days which were spaced a week apart in an effort, only partially successful, to achieve balloting without blood-letting.

## Cambodia, France Agree 'In Principle'

PNOM PENH, Monday (UP).—Cambodian Premier Phanouk Oluthet said today that his country and France had agreed "in principle" on the problem of independence for the Indo-Chinese Associated States.

He said that he had returned today from discussions with King Norodom Sihanouk "in the certainty that a rapid and practical solution for the current problems can be found."

## TRANSFER OF CYPRUS CONSUL

By SHAHE GUERINLIAN  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
NICOSIA, Monday.—Israel's Consul here, Mr. Moshe Yuval, has been transferred to the Israel Foreign Ministry's Research Department. It was learned here today.

Mrs. and Mr. Yuval, who have become popular figures in the island's civic and social life, expect to return to Israel at the end of August.

# U.S. LEADERS SOUND CAUTIOUS NOTE

WASHINGTON, Monday.—President Eisenhower said last night that America greets with "prayers of thanksgiving" the signing of the Korean armistice. But he warned that an armistice "on a single battle-ground" is not "peace in the world."

Following the President's five-minute radio and television speech, Secretary of State Dulles added "that the need for effort and for sacrifice has not passed. Now more than ever we are bound irrevocably to press forward towards the goal of universal peace and justice."

The President told Americans that "only courage and sacrifice can keep freedom alive on the earth." He noted that the "cost of aggression" has been high in thousands of homes and has been "paid in terms of tragedy."

Then the President, who spoke extemporaneously from a White House broadcasting room, assured the veterans and those widowed and orphaned by the fighting that they have America's "pledge of lasting devotion and care."

Mr. Eisenhower began his talk just one hour after the signing of the armistice (Washington time).

Recalling P.O.W.'s, he said that the Communists could now show their "good faith" and the campaign for peace by the "swift return" of prisoners.

He called on all nations to "see the wisdom" of the armistice and settle their differences without more "brutal strife."

He said that the North Korean Army was "virtually extinct" and that the Chinese and Korean Communist armies had sustained about 2 million casualties. Over 8 million of 10 million North Korean civilians had died from the war and the "inhuman neglect which their rulers have imposed," he claimed.

"We shall not relax our vigilance in Korea until future events show this is prudent," the Secretary said.

He stressed that no prisoner of war would be returned against his will. "The consequences of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

## Extradition Bill Tabled in Knesset

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Extradition Bill, which was introduced by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, in the Knesset yesterday, provides that an Israel subject, accused of a crime in a foreign country, will be returned to that country.

This is in accord with Anglo-American practice, and is at variance with the European custom. European states generally do not extradite their own nationals who are accused of crimes abroad.

The reasoning of the European practice is that every Jewish immigrant automatically becomes an Israel citizen the minute he sets foot on Israeli soil, and it is not likely that foreign countries would sign an agreement with Israel if any of their Jewish citizens could be able to get around the extradition agreement by becoming an Israel citizen.

The Bill provides for the extradition of persons who are accused of what is considered a penal offense under Israel laws and an act punishable by at least three years in prison.

The foreign country seeking extradition will have to present to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs documents to prove the guilt or sustain the accusation against the alleged offender. The documents will be transferred to the Minister of Justice who, if he is satisfied that extradition is justified, will file a request for extradition with a District Court.

The Civil Servants Pensions Bill was referred to the Labour Committee. The Education Minister of Finance, told the house that a special committee had been appointed to prepare a bill on Teachers' pensions.

NO NONSENSE AT OUR RALLIES.—SNEH "They must hold separate meetings because nonsense is not featured at our affairs," Dr. M. Sneh, M.P., said today, referring to a statement made at a Mafpek rally in Tel Aviv that Russia shared responsibility in the breaking off of relations.

NO PROGRESS IN T.A. COALITION TALKS.—No headway on the Tel Aviv Municipality Coalition was made at a meeting held in Jerusalem yesterday between representatives of Mafpek and the General Zionists.

Members, Argov, Namir and Govrin represented Mafpek, and Knesset, Berlin, Bernstein, and Arav appeared for the General Zionists.

The clause is contained in the Coalition agreement between the two major parties. When the Progressives joined the Coalition, it was on the understanding that a commission would reconsider the matter within three months.

When the four-man Committee met for the first time yesterday, the larger parties showed no inclination to drop their former stand, it was reported.

# G.S. ARE SILENCE IN KOREA

## Troops Prepare Buffer Zone

SEOUL, Monday (Reuter).—Fighting in Korea ended tonight at 10 p.m. local time (4 p.m. Israel Summer Time). Bugles along the front sounded the call signalling an end of three years of bitter battles, and searchlights lit up the sky. But out in No-Man's Land pairs removed the cartridges from their weapons and packed up, ready to abandon positions they have fought for bitterly and to clear a demilitarized zone four kms. wide.

They will take with them everything they can remove from this buffer zone. Already they have begun to blow up defenses they took two years to build. The soldiers, who as late as yesterday seemed sceptical about prospects that the armistice would really be signed, appeared almost apathetic at the news that it had gone off at last.

American and South Korean units to either side of the British Commonwealth front kept firing their guns at the Communists in the closing stages of the fighting—the 12 hours between the signing of the armistice and the moment it took effect. The British warily kept their heads down, but the Chinese opposite remained quiet. Commonwealth arm-

ies revealed the figures in a secret Staff Officer meeting at Panmunjom on July 22. The transcript of which was released today, in which they reported the number of Allied captives to be repatriated.

No date was set for the beginning of the prisoner exchange, but the U.N. urged that it start this week. The Communists promised to deliver at least 300 Allied prisoners daily by August 1. The U.N. Command promised to repatriate 74,000 Communist prisoners (including 5,000 Chinese) directly through Panmunjom and turn over 22,000 anti-Communist Chinese and North Koreans to neutral custody under Indian guard in the demilitarized zone. The U.N. is expected to repatriate 2,100 daily.

Both the timing of the exchange and the number to be exchanged daily were left unsettled and referred to the permanent joint committee on prisoner exchange which will conduct the operation.

Must Show Good Faith

The armistice agreement provides that prisoners who say they do not want to return to their homeland will be moved to the demilitarized zone and placed into the care of a Neutral Commission consisting of Indians, Swedes, Swiss, Poles and Czechs. Indian troops will guard them. During 90 days every one of their countries will be allowed to try to persuade the men to go home. Then their fate will be discussed by the political committee with a promise of immediate release if no agreement is reached.

All prisoners held by the Allies will be kept on the Allied side of the cease-fire line. Any allied prisoners refusing repatriation would stay on the Communist side of the line.

The recent Communist attacks have ensured that four bitterly contested hills which have been in the news recently will fall within their territory outside the buffer zone. They are Ancho Hill on the east coast (the central front) Finger Ridge, Capitol Hill and Wire Hill.

The territory under South Korean control as a result of the three years of war was 1,500 square miles larger than in 1950.

U.N. Will Soon Discuss Peking's Admission

LONDON, Monday (UP).—Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons today that Britain would see to it that China's admission to the U.N. would be discussed by the General Assembly before the post-truce political conference opens.

He was answering Mr. Anthony Greenwood (Labour) who called for the admission of China to U.N. a few minutes after the House was formally told of the truce.

## EDEN SEES CHURCHILL

LONDON, Monday (Reuter).—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden met Sir Winston Churchill at the premier's country residence at Chequers today for the first time for seven weeks.

Mr. Eden, who is Deputy Premier, returned yesterday after his visit to Washington. It is believed that the two all-seeing leaders discussed pressing local problems as well as the post-Korean scene.

U.S. ENVOY RETURNS

BERLIN, Monday (Reuter).—U.S. Ambassador to Russia, Charles Bohlen, left here by air today for Moscow. Mr. Bohlen visited Washington while on holiday in Western Europe.

He arrived in Berlin last night on his way back to his post.

THE SWALLOW AND THE SPRING

From the time that exhibitions, and Levant Fair were first proposed in Tel Aviv in the 1930's there have always been opponents to these projects. They were always reinforced by their plausible reasons: sometimes economic in character, sometimes political or educational. They opposed, moreover, the publicity methods, the "show" was not appropriate for us, etc.

From the very beginning, however, it was solidified that the exhibition and fair provided the means of a new period of prosperity with new waves of immigration and new sources of capital for investment.

And it was at all important which comes first. Whether the exhibition brings the spring or the spring brings the exhibition, the fact remains that simultaneously with the exhibitions days of prosperity have followed.

As it was so will it be. The "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition is intended to serve as a turning-point in our economic life. But not only this. It will be the same time a festive occasion for reviving our morale and spirit in the joy of creating and in sustaining the strength and will of tens of thousands who are presently engaged in reclaiming our wasteland.

"Conquest of the Desert" INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION SEPT. 23 — OCTOBER 14 1953

**IMPORTERS SUPPLIERS**

**HASPAKA LTD**

**PODDER - SEEDS**  
AGRICULTURAL  
EQUIPMENT  
FERTILIZERS

**SUPPLIES 3000 FARMERS IN ISRAEL**

**Headaches and Nerves in the Summer Heat**

More than 7,000 physicians, amongst them Professors, recommend TOGAL as the most efficient remedy.

TOGAL calms the nerves quickly even in chronic cases. TOGAL does not affect the stomach or the heart.

TOGAL—the Swiss remedy—produced all over the world.

**Headaches and Nerves in the Summer Heat**

More than 7,000 physicians, amongst them Professors, recommend TOGAL as the most efficient remedy.

TOGAL calms the nerves quickly even in chronic cases. TOGAL does not affect the stomach or the heart.

TOGAL—the Swiss remedy—produced all over the world.

**Headaches and Nerves in the Summer Heat**

More than 7,000 physicians, amongst them Professors, recommend TOGAL as the most efficient remedy.

TOGAL calms the nerves quickly even in chronic cases. TOGAL does not affect the stomach or the heart.

TOGAL—the Swiss remedy—produced all over the world.

**Headaches and Nerves in the Summer Heat**

More than 7,000 physicians, amongst them Professors, recommend TOGAL as the most efficient remedy.

TOGAL calms the nerves quickly even in chronic cases. TOGAL does not affect the stomach or the heart.

TOGAL—the Swiss remedy—produced all over the world.

**Headaches and Nerves in the Summer Heat**

More than 7,000 physicians, amongst them Professors, recommend TOGAL as the most efficient remedy.

TOGAL calms the nerves quickly even in chronic cases. TOGAL does not affect the stomach or the heart.

TOGAL—the Swiss remedy—produced all over the world.

**Headaches and Nerves in the Summer Heat**

More than 7,000 physicians, amongst them Professors, recommend TOGAL as the most efficient remedy.

TOGAL calms the nerves quickly even in chronic cases. TOGAL does not affect the stomach or the heart.

TOGAL—the Swiss remedy—produced all over the world.

**Headaches and Nerves in the Summer Heat**

More than 7,000 physicians, amongst them Professors, recommend TOGAL as the most efficient remedy.

TOGAL calms the nerves quickly even in chronic cases. TOGAL does not affect the stomach or the heart.

TOGAL—the Swiss remedy—produced all over the world.











